GIOUS DEPARTMENT. siral of the ship Triton at this port on alat, we received our files of London au to February, 1818; from these

the following interesting selections: Laka Missionary Chronicle, for February

OTAREITE.

long been waiting for official from our Missionaries in the a Islands. We are at length graufied. On Monday, Jan. slowing Letter came to hand, confirms all the preceding and counts received from indivi-South Wales. Idoletry is Otaheite or Eimeo, and is fast in other islands. The school and many who have learned to edispersed themselves among the at have taught others. Many can read well; at least 3000 as among them; and hundreds ires can repeat the Catechism,

mion to the Letter of the Missiohave the pleasure of presenting raders the literal translation of a ion the King of Otaheite to the aries, accompanied by a present of unity gods, (the public ones being destroyed,) and which he demissionaries either to burn, or to Britane,' for the Missionary Sowthey may see the likeness of the nds which Tahiti worshipped .hich Mr. Marsden has forwarded nd, will enrich the Museum of the and we shall probably give a print in a future number of this work. following letters call anew upon the of the missionary cause to rejoice bankful. God hath done great hrus, whereof we are glad, and to Him aione, be all the glory of our

Eimeo, Aug. 13, 1816. DIATHERS AND BRETHREN. st letter we received from you

ed July 23d, 1814, and reached us 1815, as we have mentioned before. last to you was dated Sept. 5th, duplicate of which, as usual, acies this. We gladly embrace the opportunity, of giving you a further of the state of the Islands and of inn. At the time the above menmer was written, the state of these Islands was full of conand uncertainty; the balance, as far could perceive, was nearly equistappeared very doubtful, whether then party, who had taken up arms ge the cause of the gods and the ustoms of their forefathers, might mil, and occasion either the exteror banishment of all who had ed Christianity, together with ourat least from these Islands of and Eimeo. The months of July gust, previous to the date of our had been with us and our poor sime of trouble and great anxiety. th of July we had set apart as a day liation, fasting, and prayer, and pined by several hundreds of our in seeking mercy and protection in who has the hearts of all pien and, and to whose control all acevents are subject. It was a huble' with us; and we and our withink there is no presumption in sour supplications were regarded, ters were answered, and according romise, He did send us delivelough not in the way we anticipa-Epected.

he people at Tahiti, who had emdeir escape and joined us at Eimeo, nics, as we mentioned before, edamong themselves. The Attemy having fought with, and vanhe Porionuu, Teharoa, &c. they, Taiarapu party who had assisted parrelled again among themselves, the; when the Taiarapuans were ted, and driven to the mountains. his there was a prospect of peace ablished; and the people who on of religion had fled to Eimeo to er lives, were invited to return to and take repossession of their rete lands : those things made it nefor the king and his people, and those about us, to go over to Tahiimpany with the different parties of tes, and, according to an ancient cushe country, to reinstate them in a mainer in their old possessions.

the arrival of the king, and those owed him, at Tamui, the idolatrous appeared on the beach in a hostile seemed determined to oppose the ding; and soon fired on his parthe king's strict orders, the fire returned, but a missage of peace at to them, which was productive of change of several messages, and at parently issued in peace and recon-

quence of this, several of the ined peaceably to their differbut still fears and jealousies on both sides, and this state of 1815, when the heathen party taking advantage of the day, and of the time when the king and all the people were assembled for worship, made a furious, sudden and unexpected assault, thinking they could at such a time easily throw the whole into confusion. They approached with confidence, their Prophet having assured them of an easy victory. In this, however, they were mistaken. It happened that we had warned our people, before they went to Tahiti, of the probability of such a stratagem being practised, in case a war should take place; in consequence of which, they attended worship under arms; and though at first they were thrown into some confusion, they soon formed for repelling the assailants: the engagement became warm and furious, and several fell on both sides.

In the king's party there were many of the refugees from the several parties who had not yet embraced Christianity; but our people, not depending upon them, took the lead in facing the enemy, and as they were not all engaged at once, being among bushes and trees, those that had a few minutes of respite fell on their knees, crying to Jehovah for mercy and protection, and that he would be pleased to support his cause against the idols of the heathen. Soon after the commencement of the engagement, Upufara, the Chief of Papara, (the principal man on the side of the idolaters,) was killed; this, as soon as it was known, threw the whole of his party into confusion, and Pomare's party quickly gained a complete victory. However, the vanquished were treated with great lenity and moderation; and Pomare gave strict orders that they should not be pursued, and that the women and children should be well treated. This was complied with; not a woman or child was hurt; nor was the property of the vanquished plundered. The bodies also of those who fell in the engagement, contrary to the former barbarous practice, were decently buried; and the body of the Chief of Papara was taken in a respectful manner to his own land, to be buried there.

These things had a happy effect upon the minds of the idolaters. They unanimously declared that they would trust the gods no longer; that they had deceived them, and sought their ruin; that henceforward they would cast them away entirely, and embrace this new religion, which is so distinguished by its mildness, goodness and forbearance.

In the evening after the battle, the professors of Christianity assembled together, to worship and praise Jehovah for the happy turn which their affairs bad taken. In this they were joined by many who had, till then, been the zealous worshippers of the idols. After this, Pomare was by universal consent restored to his former government of Tahiti and its dependencies; since which he has constituted Chiefs in the several districts, some of whom had for a long time made a public profession of Christianity, and had been for many months attending the means of instruction with us at Eimeo.

In consequence of these events, idolatry was entirely abolished both at Tabiti and Eimeo; and we have the great, but formerly unexpected satisfaction, of being able to say that Tahiti and Eimeo, together with the small islands of Tapuamanu and Teturoa, are now altogether in profession, Christian Islands. The gods are destroyed, the maraes demolished, human sacrifices and infant murder, we hope, for ever abolished; and the people every where calling upon us to come and teach them.

The Sabbath day is also every where strictly observed, and places for the worship of the true God have been erected. and are now erecting, in every district; and where there is no preaching, the people have prayer-meetings every Sabbath, and every Wednesday evening, all round

Tahiti and Eimeo. But this is not all, we have also good news to communicate about the Leeward Islands. Tamatoa, or as he is now called Tapa, the principal Chief, has also publicly renounced idolatry, and embraced Christianity. His example has been followed by most of the other Chiefs, and a large majority of the people throughout the four Society Islands: viz. Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, and Borabora. Two Chiefs of Borabora, named Tefacora and Mai, have distinguished themselves by their zeal in destroying the gods, and erecting a house for the worship of the true God. The Chiefs of these islands have sent letters, and repeated messages to us, earnestly entreating us to send some of our number to them, to teach them also : and Mai, a Chief of Borabora, sent us a letter to remind us that Jesus Christ and his apostles did not confine their instructions to one

place or country. A war broke out lately at Raiatea also, one principal cause of which was that Tapa and others had cast away, and destroyed the gods. The idolaters were resolved to revenge this, and consequently attacked Taha and his friends, but were themselves, as at Tahiti, entirely defeated, and afterwards treated with auch more lenity than they deserved; but though they were then subdued, yet there is suil a party at Raiatea talking of war, and the restoration of the gods; but it is to be hoped that they will not be able to effect any thing of conscioued till Sabbath day Nov. 12th, quence, as the great majority of the peo-

Since the abre happy change of affairs at Tabiti, broer Nott, at the request of the brethren, wht over on a visit to Tahiti, accompanied | brother Hayward. He preached to thecople in every district all

ple appear decedly in favor of Christianity.

around the islals. Large congregations assembled withcadiness every where, and their attention nd behavior was very encouraging -Athe present time brother Bicknell is the, partly for the purpose of preaching to to people in the different districts, and thking also that the voyage and journey mit be conducive to the restoration of s health, which is much impaired, and is been in a very precari-

ous state for may months past. The School, nwithstanding former discouragements, is prospered exceedingly, and continue to prosper; though at present many hulreds of the scholars are scattered throughbe neighboring islands, some of whom at teaching others in the different islands ad districts where they reside, and thus through their means, some knowledge | reading and writing has spread far an wide.-There are at least 3000 people ho have some books, and can make usof them. Many hundreds can read wel, and there are among them about 400 coies of the Old Testament history; and 00 of the New, which is an abridgement f the four Evangelists, and part of the Ats of the Apostles .-Many chapters of uke's gospel in manuscript are also incirculation; and 1000 copies of our Taitian catechism, which several hundreds ave learnt, and can perfeetly repeat. Th Spelling-books which were printed in Ludon, of which we had, we suppose, about 700, having been expended long ago, we had lately 2000 copies of a lesser belling-book printed in the colony; thesewe have received and distributed; and here is an earnest call from all the islands for more books, the desire to learn to eadand write being universal. We want a new edition of the abovementioned book, and are now preparing the gospel of luke for the press. We intended to send the catechism and small spelling-book t the colony by this conveyance, and get 200 or 3000 printed; but having heard thata printing-press is

the natives, as we wis to prevent expense as much as possible. From a view of ur present circumstances, our deficienies, and the state of the mission, we rejoied to learn that the Directors thought proer to accede to our request, and to add o our number, and that among those wo are intended for these islands, there is person that understands printin e; we hope the others also are such as the preset state of the mission particularly requires, and such as we have pointed out in our forner letters, viz. such as possess a true missonary spirit, suitable abilities to acquire the language, and to engage in the immedite work of the mission, particularly to asist in the translation of the Scripture, If this should be the case, and our hop be realized, we and our people will have cause to rejoice for such a timely supply-on the other hand, should the case be reversed, our disappointment and regretwill be proportiona-

sent out for us, we thught it best to wait

awhile, notwithstandig the urgent call of

bly great. [Several paragraphs of a local nature, uninteresting to the American Leader, are here omitted.

The present state of the islands makes us decidedly of opinior that there should be at least two missionay establishments, one for Tabiti and this idand, and one for the Leeward Islands; lut we are anxiously looking for the arrival of those brethren said to be coming tous, and for further information and directons from you, so that we may know betterhow to act.

We enclose another friendly letter of his Excellency Governor Macquarie; as also a letter from Pomart, concerning his family gods, which have been delivered to us, that we might either destroy them, or, if we think proper, serd them to you. We have chosen the latter, and send them by this conveyance, nailed up in a case directed to Mr. Hardeastle. These are the king's family gods, and are a good speci-men of the whole. The great national ones, which were of the same kind, only much larger, have been sometime ago entirely destroyed. Your brethren, &c. &c. HENRY BICKNELL, WILLIAM HENRY, WM. PASCOE CROOK, HENRY NOTT,

SAMUEL TESSIER. JOHN DAVIES, CHARLES WILSON. JAMES HAYWARD, To the Directors of the Missionary Society, &c.

MARE, KING OF TAHITI. [OTAHEITE.] To the Missionaries. FRIENDS,-May you be saved by Jeho-

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM PO-

vah and Jesus Christ our Saviour. This is my speech to you, my friends. I wish you to send those Idols to Britane for the Missionary Society, that they may know the likeness of the gods that Tahiti worshipped. Those were my own idols, belonging to our family from the time of Tagroamanahune" even to Fairgatog : †

and when he died he left them with me. And now, having been made acquainted with the true God, with Jehovah, He is my God, and when this body of mine shall be dissolved in death, may the Three-One save me! And this is my shelter, my close hiding place, even from the anger of Jehovah. When he looks upon me, I will hide me at the feet of Jesus Christ the Saviour, that I may escape. I feet pleasure and satisfaction in my mind ; I rejoice, I praise Jehovah, that he hath made known his word unto me. I should have gone to destruction if Jehovah had not interposed .-Many have died & are gone to destruction, kings and common people; they died without knowing any thing of the true God; and now when it came to the small remainder of the people, Jehovah hath been pleased to make known his word, and we are made acquainted with his good word, made acquainted with the deception of the false gods, with all that is evil and false. The true God Jehovah, it was he that made us acquainted with these things. It was you that taught us; but the words, the knowledge, was from Jehovah. It is because of this that I rejoice, and I pray to Jehovah, that he may increase my abhorrence of every evil way. The Three-One, He it is that can make the love of sin to cease; we cannot effect that; man cannot effect it; it is the work of God to cause evil things to be cast off, and the love of them to cease.

I am going a journey around Tahiti, to acquaint the Ratiras with the word of God, and to cause them to be vigilant about good things. The word of God does grow in Tahiti, and the Raatiras are diligent about setting up houses for worship; they are also diligent in seeking instruction, and now it is well with Tabiti.

That principal idol, that has the red feathers of the Otuu is Temeharo, that is his name, look you, you may know it by the red feathers; that was Vairaatoa's own god, and those feathers were from the ship of Lieut. Watts [in 1788]; it was Vairaatoa that set them himself about the idol. If you think proper, you may burn them all in the fire; or, if you like, send them to your country, for the inspection of the people of Europe, that they may satisfy their curiosity, and know Tahiti's foolish gods !

This is also one thing that I want to inquire of you: when I go around Tahiti, it may be that the Ratiras and others will ask me to put down their names; what shall I do then ? Will it be proper for me to write down their names? It is with you -you are our teachers, and you are to direct us .- We have had our prayer-meeting the beginning of this month February; it was at Homai-au Vahi; the Ratiras and all the people of the district assembled, leaving their houses without people. They said to me, Write down our names.' I sent for your inspection. Have I done wrong in this? Perhaps I have: let me, my friends, know the whole of your mind in respect of this matter.t

May you, my friends, be saved by Jehovah the true God. I have written to Mahine for a house for the use of the Missionaries; when they arrive, you will let Mahine know where the house is to be, and he will get the people to remove it there. Let it be at Uaeva, near you.

It is reported here, that there is a ship at Morea and I was thinking it might be the ship with the Missionaries; but it may be that it is only an idle report. However, should the Missionaries arrive at Moorea, write to me quickly, that I may know. Let me know also, what news there may be from Europe, and from Port Jackson. Perhaps King George may be dead, let me know. I shall not go around Tahiti before the month of March.

May you be saved, my friends, by Jehovah, and Jesus Christ the only Saviour by whom we sinners can be saved.

POMARE, King of Tahiti, &c. &c. Tahiti Motuta, Feb. 19, 1816.

* Temeharo was one of the principal family gods of the royal family of Tahiti; but Ore was the principal national god, and to him alone human sacrifices were offered, at least in modern times. Temcharo is said to have a brother called Tia : these were famous men, deified after their

. † This was in imitation of us ; for during 1814 and 1815, after our monthly missionary prayermeetings, we used to take down the names of such as renounced heathenism and embraced Christianity in a public manner; but since the state of affairs is altered in the islands, and the profession of Christianity is become general, we have thought proper to discontinue the practice, as now not likely to answer the ends intended.

EFFICACY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

ACCOUNT OF A BEMARKABLE ASSEMBLY OF HINDOOS, NEAR DELHI, WHO MET TO READ THE SCRIPTURES.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. F. dated May 5, 1817, to Rev. Mr. T. Calcutta.

I am more and more convinced that the inhabitants of India are nearly inaccessible to us in their present state, (I mean, with a view to their conversion,) from the gross ignorance and want of common rudimental instruction which prevails among them; and the great means which India appears to be in want of at present, is a systematic plan of education, universally, patiently and industriously to be acted upon throughout | doctring. The large grove near Delhi

the whole of our territories. Only let the population have the power to read our Scriptures, and we have done them a kindness, the benefit of which nothing can deprive them of. The Bible may do its own work : that it can do so has been repeatedly proved, in spite of the melancholy forebodings and sensitive jealousies of the adversaries to its distribution.

Take an instance, my dear brother, which I think so well calculated to cheer our spirits. You know that Anund Messee is now baptized. I shall send you his history in the next packet. We have every reason to believe in the sincerity of his Christian profession, and we hope for many beneficial results from his real ability and consistent life. The other day he asked my permission to leave his little school at M, to go over, for a few days, to Delhi; which was the more readily granted, as he still entertains hopes of bringing his wife over to the acceptance of the salvation of the gospel, as well as his brother and sisters.

During his stay at Delhi, a report was in circulation that a number of strangers had assembled together (nobody knew why) in a grove near the imperial city, and were busily employed, apparently in friendly conversation, and in reading some book in their possession, which induced them to renounce their caste, to bind themselves to love and associate with one another, to intermarry only among their own sect, and to lead a strict and holy life.

This account filled Anund with great anxiety to ascertain who and what they were; and he instantly set off for the grove which had been pointed out as the place of rendezvous. He found about 500 people, men, women, and children, seated under the shade of the trees, and employed, as had been related to him, in reading and conversation. He went up to an elderly looking man, and accosted him; and the following conversation passed :-

' Friend, pray who are all these people, and whence come they?' 'We are poor and lowly, and we read and love this book.' Anund. What is that book?" ' The book of God.' Anund. 'Let me look at it, if you please.' Anund, on opening it, perceived it to be the Gospel of our Lord, translated into the Hindoostanee tongue, many copies of which seemed to be in the possession of the party; some printed,others written by themselves from the printed

Anund pointed to the name of Jasus, and asked, 'Who is that?' 'That is God; he gave us this book.' Anund. ' Where did you obtain it?' 'An angel from heaven gave it me at Hurdwar-Fair. Anund. An angel!' ' Yes: to us he was God's angel; but he was a man, a learned Pundit.'-(Doubtless, these translated Gospels must have been the books distributed five or six answered, 'It is agreed.' Those names years ago at Hurdwar by the Missionary.) are in the enclosed paper, which I have . The written copies we wrote ourselves having no other means of obtaining the Blessed Word.' 'These books,' said Anund, teach the religion of the European Sabibs. It is their book; and they printed it in our language for our use." Ah, no; replied the stranger, that cannot be, for they cat flesh.' 'Jesus Christ,' said Anund, teaches that it does not signify what a man eats or drinks. Eating is nothing before God; and not that which entereth into a man's mouth defileth him; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man: for vile things come forth from the heart; and out of the heart proceedeth evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornication, thefts, &c. : these are the things that defile.' 'That is true; but how can it be the European book, when we believe that it was God's gift to us at Hurd-war-Fair?' Anund. God gave it long ago to the Sabibs, and they sent it to us I find, from Anund, that these Testaments were circulated at Hurdwar, (I believe, by Mr. Chambertain,) and falling into the hands of different people, resident in different but neighboring villages, they were found to be interesting records, and well worth the attention of the people.

A public reader appears to have been selected by themselves in each of the villages, for the express purpose of reading the miraculous Book; and their evenings have been habitually spent in this blessed employment; crowds gathering together to hear God's Book. The ignorance and simplicity of many was very striking .-Never having heard of a printed book before, its very appearance was to them

miraculous. A great stir was created by the gradually increasing information hourly obtained; and all united to acknowledge the superiority of the doctrine of the Holy Book to every thing they had hitherto heard or known. An indifference to the distinction of caste soon manifested itself; and the interference and tyrannical authority of their Brahmins became more offensive and contemptible. At last, it was determined to separate themselves from the rest of their Hindoo brethren, and establish a party of their own, choosing out four or five who could read the best, to be publicative teachers from this newly acquired Book. The numbers daily and rapidly increased, especially amongst the poor; which at last suggested the idea of convoking a public meeting of all their congenial associates, to ascertain how many accepted their new

[·] Taaraamanahune lived some ages ago, and was one of the n cestors of Pomare's family.

t Vairation, one of the names of old Pomare, the king's father, and though a friend to the Missionaries, yet he was a most zealous advocate for the gods, and the old religion.

They seemed to have no particular form of congregational worship; but each individual made daily and diligent use of the Lord's Prayer. Anund asked them why they were all dressed in white. 'The people of God should wear white garments, was the reply, 'as a sign that they are clean, and rid of their sins.' Anund observed, 'You ought to be baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Come to M.; there is a Christian Padree there, and he will shew you what you ought to do.' They answered, 'Now we must go home to the harvest; but as we mean to meet once a year, perhaps the next year we may come to M.

In consequence of this, I have deemed it advisable to send Anund to make all possible inquiry respecting these promising blossoms of hope, and trust to be enabled ere long to give you still more gratifying information.

DEMERARY.

It is with great pleasure the Directors have learned that since Mr. Smith arrived at Le Resouvenir, in Demerary (the place occupied by Mr. Wray, before he removed to Berbice) there has been a great revival of the work. Great numbers of the negroes attend the ministry of the word, & apparently with great advantage. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Smith will afford our readers much satisfaction :

Plantation Le Resouvenir, Demerary. Since my jast letter to the Directors, dated July 10, I have had the pleasure of seeing the work of the Lord prosper in my hands. The following short account of which I consider it my duty to lay before the Directors :-

Since my last, as well as before, I have been constant in preaching to the negroes, and catechizing them. The number of slow me to teach any of the slaves to read: hearers at Plantation Le Resouvenir has been increasing every week, and is still increasing. More attend than can gain admittance. It would be very gratifying and affecting to the friends of the missionary cause, and to the Directors in particular, could they but see the poor blacks sitting round the outside of the Chapel under the cabbage trees; but it is painful to see them excluded for want of room, after coming, as many do, 5 or 10 miles, yea some from Malriaca.

The white people attend much better than they have hitherto done. These gentlemen express themselves much pleased at the very decent behavior and clean appearance of the negroes, who are generally drest in white, of which they are very fond. These heathens are far more decorous in their conduct than many of our own countrymen who attend public worship in England.

It is a most pleasing sight to behold these people coming to church on the Lord's day morning. We have a practical comment on Psa. lxxxiv. 6. 7. The negroes come from the different plantations in companies; and when they draw near to the house of God, they stop and drink at a pool, which, understand Mr. Post had made in order to accommodate people with fresh water.

I believe the religion of these negroes does not consist merely in their outward appearances so much as in the honesty and simplicity of their conduct. Their masters speak well of them in general; nor any more than one single complaint made by any master in consequence of religion, and that was, 'That the man was too religious; and he (the master) did not think slaves should be so religious. And the fellow (continued the master) is not satisfied with being religious himself, but stays up at night to preach to others.' I asked whether he had any other fault to find with him : the answer was, ' No; in every othor respect he is a good servant; so much so, that I would not sell him for 6000 guilders, which, according to the present exchange, would be about 4601. sterling.'-This is a good solid argument of the master's, to prove that religion had not spoiled

I have in my possession many notes from planters, which I have lately received, to certify that the negroes who were the bearers of them, and who wished to be baptized, &c. were worthy characters. I might send you many extracts from them, which would be very gratifying. One is as follows:

"Dear Sir,-The bearer, B has made application to me to request you to baptize bim. His character and conduct are now such, that I can with confidence and much pleasure recommend him to your notice .-And I feel convinced, that after such examination and instruction as you may judge necessary, he will not be found the least deserving of your candidates. As he is a leading man on this plantation, this may probably be one step towards the fulfilment of your wishes with the rest."

This is great encouragement, when we reflect what this man was before he heard the Gospel : it serves as a spur to quicken us in our course. When I questioned this man previous to his baptism, he confessed that he had been a drunkard, a swearer, a

thief, &c. I did not baptize any of the negroes until Sunday, Sept. 28 : more than 50 have applied to me, expressing their determination to give themselves up to the service of God. My method with them is this: When they apply, I ask them whether they have a note from their master; if they answer, No, I tell them they must bring one, then I will talk about baptizing them. If, on the contrary, they have a note from their master, I examine them as to their views of the ordinance, &c. On these occasions I generally begin by asking them (if men) how many wives they have. Then question them in Dr. Watts's first Catechism. If they give satisfactory answers to these questions, profess to believe in

Christ, and to be sorry for their sins, I do not refuse them. I mostly find that, however ignorant they are in other things, they very well understand what is meant by being sinners, and that they are such .-Though I sometimes puzzle them with hard and perplexing questions, they will say, ' Massa, me no understand that, but me too much bad; we all sinner too much.

The Sunday previous to their haptism, I examined them: some appeared qualified, and some not. I selected thirty, twentyeight of whom attended at the time appointed, to receive this sacrament. They were placed in front of the pulpit. After a sermon preached by Mr. Wray (who had unexpectedly come from Berbice,) I proceeded to baptize them. I delivered a short address to them on the nature and ohligations of baptism. After this, they approached the place of baptism, five at a time : when the first five retired, five more advanced, and so on until the whole were baptized. During the intervals, Mr. Wray gave out several verses from Dr. Watts's Psalms, &c. which were sung with great solemnity and animation. On this occasion we had an immense congregation. The service was, I believe, blessed with the presence of God. While the ceremony was performing, a solemn stillness pervaded the assembly; this was followed by a loud song of praise to God for the gospel, and prayer for its success. May God ratify in heaven what was then done upon earth! We have also admitted eight members into the church, and have sixteen whose names now stand proposed for admission.

Our singing improves much. This I find the most laborious part of my work, as I am obliged to lead the congregation in this part of the worship. After singing twice before sermon, I feel so much exhausted, that sometimes I have scarcely strength to name the text so as for every one to hear. I have mentioned before, that the Governor, General Murray, will not albut I find quite enough to do in teaching the poor free children & adults : this, gratis.

I may now say in reference to this place, that the drooping cause of Jesus is reviving. The negroes are diligently employed in teaching one another the catechism, as far as their time will admit.

But while we see the sacred cause prosper on the one hand, on the other we are violently opposed by a multitude of enemies. While we are making a bold attack on Satan's empire, and actually invading his dominions, he is rallying his numerous and malicious forces against us; and what fair play cannot accomplish, he is endeavoring to effect by falsehood and fraud. Our character, as a body of missionaries, is represented, in the newspaper printed here, in the blackest colors ; yet, amidst it all, it is a great support to my mind to reflect, that we are not treated so ill as Jesus, our Master, was. The same things were said of Him, who was the brightness of his Father's glory, and the express image of his person. If the men of the world called the Master a devil and a madman, we, as servants, are not to murmur if we meet with the same treatment.

P. S. Yesterday (Lord's day) presented pleasing and an affecting scene. Our chapel was filled half an hour before the usual time of commencing public worship. I preached from John xii. 27, 28. ' Now is my soul troubled,' &c. After service I was surrounded by about 20 negroes, old and young, saying, 'Massa, we wish for bap tize.' I replied, 'Why do you wish to be baptized?' They answered, 'Oh! Massa, we too much bad; Jesus suffer all dis for we; and we no been sorry for we sin.' gave them a word of encouragement, and sent them away, telling them to come to me the following Sunday. When these in-quirers were dismissed, I proceeded to administer the Lord's Supper to about 50 members. This day shall be recorded as a time of peculiar refreshment from the presence of the Lord.

On reviewing this, I find I have omitted to mention, that we have established a Missionary Prayer Meeting on the first Monday in the month. Last Monday was the third meeting of this kind : the attendance is from 300 to 400.

Mrs. Smith finds plenty of missionary work to do; and I think I can say that she, as well as myself, feels perfectly happy in such employment. We both enjoy our health as well here as ever we did in Eng-

I think I mentioned, in a former letter, a negro named Gingo, as being useful in conducting the singing : he is now no more. He died about six weeks ago. He was but a young man; and what was very remarkable, his wife, a young woman, living on another plantation, died the same hour.

DOMESTIC.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN OHIO.

From the Philadelphia Rel. Remambrancer. At a convention of the Episcopal Church in the State of Ohio, held in Columbus on the 5th of Jan. last, a Constitution was adopted and the church organized in that State. On this occasion the Rev. Messrs. Searle and Chase, from the Committee to report "on the state of the Church in the State of Ohio," made report, which, being read, was accepted, and ordered to be inserted on the minutes of the Convention.

Report of the state of the Church.

The Committee appointed by the Convention to give a view of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of Ohio, beg leave respectfully to

report:
That there being present but two Clergymen residing in this State, and officiating therein, the most satisfactory way of bringing the state of the Church fully to view, will be by recounting what they have, during the short time of their ministradone towards the establishment and prosper-

ity of our Infant Zion.
The Rev. Mr. Searle observes, that he came into this State in the month of February, 1817; in which month, and in March and April following, several parishes were formed in the State of Ohio, as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A parish in Ashtabula, county of Ashtabula, by the name of St. Peter's Church, was formed in Febru-

sty last, with considerable r Church, in Cleveland, was fored soon after. St. Mark's Church, in Columbia; t. John's Church, in Liverpool; St. PanPs Chua, in Media; St. Luke's Church, in Rarana; and St. James's Church, in Boardman; werduly organized in March and April. Grace Cheh, in Berkshire, and St. Paul's Church, in Chirothe, took form also in April last. A general sit of suitable zeal seemed every where to prevail nd an ardent wish was expressed for the ordinars of our holy reli-

During the very laborious svices rendered by the subscriber last spring, two ludred and eightyfour persons and children we baptized, and eighty-three persons admitted the Holy Com-

On his return to the State Ohio, in November last, the subscriber has uted many parts of the State. Some of the pishes formed last spring, are found to be prospeng; increasing in numbers and proper zeal force interests of religion generally, and for the writive doctrines and usages of the Church. Intenbenville, in St. Clairsville, in Morristown, nd in Cambridge, there are parishes formed, tich are under the care of the Rev. Dr. Dodridgof Virginia; all of which are understood to be aspering.

The subscriber has now evoted nearly one year in unremitting service and labors for the promotion of those interests jtly deemed sacred by the members of the Chur, and the friends of religion generally. And whe he views, with great pleasure, every openinprospect pointing to the future prosperity of primite piety, he earnestly prays the great Head of t Church to direct measures leading us to o contemplated organization.

The Rev. Mr. Chase obsess, that he came into this State in the month offarch last; that he organized a parish of the rotestant Episcopal Church in the town of Winor, county of Ashtabula, by the name of Chris hurch; that he baptized rising of sixty person herein, and administered the Holy Communis to twenty-four persons; that the members f this infant parish appear to be pious, and aputly attached to our rimitive communion.

Besides officiating in varies intermediate places, where Prayer Books and racts were earnestly wished for, the Rev. MrChase held divine service, and regularly incorrated a parish, of our Communion, at the IrogVorks, in the township of Talmage and vicinity, y the name of St. Stephen's Church. This pash is but small, but of onsiderable promise; thoaptisms were a few,

Mr. Chase held service ad preached in several places on his way to Zanville. In Coshocton ie partially organized a plish. There being several persons in that placeand neighborhood beonging to our communion nuch is hoped from the exertions of some futur laborerer in the vine-

In Zanesville he found arery respectable conregation of Episcopalians July organized, under pious and praise-worth exertions of the Rev. Dr. Dodridge, of Virginia. Mr. Chase baptized several persons, both adult and infants, in this parish, and thinks they bifair soon to become a distinguished part of the Chrch in this state.

In Lancaster, Mr. Chase fliciated. The memers of our communion a bat place, though not amerous, yet expressed thir hopes that a parish might soon be organized soas to require the services of a Clergyman, a least a part of the time. The same observations tay he applied to the people of our Church in Citleville.

In Chillicothe Mr. Chae officiated several times. As the respectable paris in this town was duly organized by the Rev. Ir. Seatle, and as he has nentioned its state an prospects in the part of this report assigned to im. Mr. Chase passes i over. He understands lowever, that they intend soon to erect a Church, or public worship. Mr Chase officiated in Sprigfield and Dayton; in both of which places, he attempts to organize parishes in our commution have not been totally thout success.

In Cincinnati Mr. Clase was peculiarly blessed the formation of a nmerous and wealthy parish by the name of Chist Church. The persons belonging to this paris, have, since their recent establishment, manifered a zeal and ardour in the cause of Zion, worthyf better days: They regularly meet and hold livine sprvice on Sunday. Notwithstanding their xertions to procure a Clergyman, they have hithrto been unsuccessful.

Mr. Chase succeede in organizing a parish in Columbus, by the nam of Trinity Church; and other in Delaware by the name of St. Peter Church. These, togetter with a small parish at Norton and Radner, forned last summer by Col. James Kilbourn; a vry respectable parish in Berkshire, formed byhe Rev. Mr. Searle; and the parish of St. John's Church, Werthington, constitue the present cureof Mr. Chase. In his cure comprehending these 1st named parishes, he has baptized rising of a hunred persons; and, at stated times, administers he Holy Communion to about sixty-five.

Notwithstanding the nany difficulties incident to infant parishes in net settled countries, there is, under the smiles o a benignant Providence, much to cause the heart of a Christian to rejoice for the present, and tale courage for the future A Bible and Prayer Bool Society has been formed in Worthington and veinity, of much promise; and a Female Tract Soiety, under the direction of the Rector of St. John's Church, is recently organized, and bids fair o be very useful. The constant accession to the number of communicants at the Altar, as well as he awakened attention of the congregations in general; to the necessity of Holy Baptism, and otherordinances of the Gospel, afford great cause for gratitude to the divine Head of the Church, for the operations of his grace, and prompt the ardent prayer for future blessings. P. Chase.

REFORMATION IT NEWGATE, (ENG.)

From the Christian Herald. Extract of a letter from a respectable friend in Lon-

don to his correspondent in New-York, relative to the female department in the prison of New Gate, It may afford thee satisfaction to learn, that a Committee of women friends have had permissi to try their strength in the endeavor to bring about some reformation in their own sex in that prison. It is now somewhat more than three months since they commenced their operations; and it is admirable to see the astonishing improvement which has in this short period taken place. Some months previous, myself with some others visited Newgate, and we were at that time shocked to observe the extreme depravity, licentiousness, and wickedness of the females. Drunkenness and blasphemy was continual, accompanied by quarrelling and fightng, and other vices consequent on the degradation they were then plunged into. The scene is now different .- About a month, or five weeks since, I again went there, accompanied by Lord Nugent, one of our honorary members of the Society for the diffusion of knowledge on the criminal laws, &c. where we beheld a very different scene. There was no swearing, no drunkenness, no lewd conversation, no quarreling or fighting ; there was a strict attention to various employmeats given them, the earnings for which were reserved for when they left the prison. It was commenced by Elizabeth (Joseph) Fry, and is con-tinued by ten female friends, and two women, wives of cleigymen, some of whom daily superin-tend the management. Among other work that has been done by the prisoners, they, to the end of three months, made more than 4000 shirts, besides knitting many pairs of stockings. And the week before last the person employing them having occassion to make up a large shipping order, had 100 shirts made for him by those fenales in one day. This I look upon as the commoncement

of a new era in prison discipline; and I carnestly hope in a short time some effort may be made to-wards reformation among the men; which, if carried rightly into effect, will evidently show there will be no necessity for taking away the life of human beings, so long as they may be thus made extensively useful to society, and, it may be hoped, reformed themselves.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

From the N. Y. Yordh's Magazine. Our readers have doubtless read in the papers

accounts of the revival in Baltimore. The following extracts from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Christian Messenger, give an account of a work of grace in the Penitentiary:-

"With much pleasure I give you the information you request, respecting the work of reforma-tion lately begun in the Maryland Penitentiary. Considering it a duty, as a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, to visit that place, and give such instruction as I was able, and to recommend to their attention the salvation offered to them in the Gospel of Christ; on my first visit to that place, I confined my attention to the sick. Thanks be to God, it was not altogether in vain! Afterwards permission was obtained from the principal, (Mr. Williams) to visit those in health as well as the sick, every Sabbath afternoon, to give them religious instruction. The Rev. Mark Moore had been likewise laboring among them for some weeks, with considerable appearances of good prospect; and on Sabbath the 8th instant, Dr. amuel K. Jennings, aided us with a sermon."

After giving some details, the writer says: "Blessed be God, of three hundred prisoners, eventy one appear to be hopefully awakened to righteonsness. The prospects are still encouragng. Mr. Moore still continues his labors, and I trust the work will not stop, and that many more may be encouraged to seek the Lord."

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1818.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In this day's paper will be found the Constitution of the American Education Society, the Act of Incorporation, and the Circular of the Directors. These documents have been published in a different form, and have been as extensively circulated as circumstances would admit. But while new Societies are organizing in various sections of our country with unparalleled rapidity, and pamphlets are issuing from the press constantly to explain and recommend the glorious objects they contemplate, it is hardly possible that Societies whose claims are of paramount importance, should receive their due proportion of public attention and patronage, without some more than ordinary exertions in their favor. With our whole hearts therefore, we accede to the request of one of the Directors of the American Education Society to furnish our readers with a complete view of the ground they have taken, in relation to the all-important object before them. Nor can we believe that the subject will be deliberately considered, without imposing a moral necessity on every serious mind to bid "God speed" to the respectable founders and patrons of this institution, and to aid their efforts by something more substantial than words.

We are aware of the danger of appearing to detract from the merits of some justitutions, by the zeal with which we advocate the claims of others. It must be obvious however, that there can be only the shadow of interference between Societies whose ultimate object is "one and indivisible," while their immediate objects require independent and varied exertions; of course we do not feel ourselves chargeable with any real inconsistency, while we recommend every Society having a benevolent object, to the favor of the public, and yet more earnestly plead for some than for others. Far be it from us to derogate from the excellence of any of the means now in ation for the advancement of the Redeemer kingdom. We behold with astonishment and delight, the simultaneous exertions of Bible, Missionary, Tract, and Education Societies-and regard each as an "helpmeet" to the others .-They are like so many streams issuing from the same fountain-pursuing their courses through different countries-receiving their tributary rivulets as they proceed-each swelling to a majestic river, and all pouring their waters into the same ocean, after having refreshed and fertilized the regions through which they pass. To complain because all do not pursue one direction, or contend that some pursue a better direction than others, is frivolous, to say the least-it is enough that all the waters are pure, that they have a common source, and a common reservoir into which they empty themselves. It is well that the tributary streams have their branches too, and that they pour a part of their waters into one river, and another part into another river .-The intersection of the various streams so far from exciting any unpleasant emotions in the spectator, ought rather to delight him, for all the hills, plains and vallies of the country are far more benefited, and rendered more beautiful, than they could be by a solitary stream, however copious its

waters, however grand its meanderings. With these sentiments fixed in our minds, and thus made known to our readers, we hope to avoid the repreach of seeking popular favor for one institution at the expense of another. Nothing is farther from our hearts. We very well know, because experience has established the fact. that no benevolent object properly pursued, will ever prevent the attainment of other benevolent objects. On the contrary, the greater the number of such objects proposed, the greater facilities will be afforded to the advocates of each for the attainment of their particular object. Benevolence, like the palm tree, flourishes best under the greatest pressure, and increases its vigor in proportion to the weight laid upon it. The only way to stint its growth, is to prune and fashion it according to some model of reason's contrivance.

The American Education Society urges a powerful claim on the patronage of the American public. It justly assumes the facts as inconfrovertible-that there is a great deficiency of well qualified religious instructors even in the U. Statesthat vast multitudes of souls are annually perishing in our own land through want of instruction in the great principles of religion; and that very many are crying for the bread of life, who must continue to famish unless means be adopted speedily to answer their prayers for relief. Can who has taken pains to inform himself correctly of youth of our country for the work of the m

the actual state of things in the several w of our country. A superficial glance at the gious state of New-England satisfies many little or nothing need to be done—a thorage vestigation of the spiritual wants even of the tion, would undoubledly lead to a different in the judgment of any impartial mind we would entertain correct actions on the ject, we must extend our views beyond the row limits, and explore the wilds from thousands of voices cry in the agonics of a death, "Come and help us." Bitherto been little apprized of the needy situation lions in the very borom of our country, attention has either been confined at home slightly paid to the remotest extremities; are ready to doubt whether it be possible. multitudes in the oldest States of the Unit ledge; but such doubts vanish before the evidence derived from the actual surveys of terested men—men whose compassions year the degradation & wretchedness of those whindeed the name of Christian from the coming inhabit, not from the knowledge they posse the spirit they breathe. Allow that they times see religious teachers—it is that the them, whose excentricities or poverty of the and language create contempt rather than pect, and court ridicule rather than inspired votion. Such men, however upright their tions, and however sanguine their confidence they are moved by the Holy Spirit, would rily most benefit the world by continuing humble station in which they were born. man is bound to do good to the extent of his ty. Let him know his sphere and keep wit If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall in ditch. Infidelity will flourish luxuriantly, Christianity is not honored by able teacher recommended by a competent share of learn piety in its public advocates. We would means assert that mere ignorance shuts on one from the presence of God, nor that mere ledge opens, the gates of heaven; but we no hesitation in affirming that a novice hor pious is not fit to teach, and that reason Scripture require the instructor of others taught himself. Much therefore as we may pect the motives of those who "run before

are sent," we do unfeignedly pity their infe

tion, and earnestly pray the Lord of the vest to send forth laborers, who will not demore of the precious grain than they can gat The evil that results to the cause of (from incompetent teachers may be remedie. The Providence of God points out the m Our country contains many pious youth who nothing but encouragement from their Chris friends to bring them forward, and prepare to diffuse the lustre of the religion they pe over vast regions where moral darkness reigns, and over distant generations that otherwise be led captive by Satan at his will. these youth know-that poverty shall be no k an obstacle to their most extensive useful that their talents may be cultivated at the pense of the Church to whose interests the devoted, and that nothing is wanted but an tion on their part which they are ready to m and we may rest assured that well qualified gious instructors would shortly be found in cient numbers to supply the destitute church our own country, and to convey the "glad till to the distant shores of the East. We has not to say, relying on facts that have come in our own observation, that there are the of young men now in our country, the fat the late remarkable revivals, whose hears do burn within them, to spread the saver sus' name, or who need only be told that services are demanded, to be fired with publish the news of salvation. And can tions hear no still small voice in such ere Providence? Can they be willing that to sanctified by the grace of God, should lie ed under rubbish which a little exertion remove, or be destined to the most menial ces in the spiritual temple, when they mig employed to offer sacrifices on the altar? worth, rendered doubly amiable by piety, found in many a lowly cottage, and if be forth to public employment, would cance the derness and the solitary place to become with the praises of Go. -retiring in its nat can neveracquire sufficient confidence to o services to the church without special end ment, and yet if encouraged, could not fail nish additional strength, of vast important cause of Christ. The question now fairly best Christian public is, whether an exertion the made to accomplish this object? Shall these, remain in their native obscurity, and "wash sweetness on the desert air," or shall they b ed forward to some conspicuous station, they may bless thousands of mankind the successive generations? Shall they solitarily sue their way to heaven, or shall they, like the commander of the Lord's host, say to "Come go with us and we will do you Shall they be private soldiers in the amy Lord, or shall they receive a commission to Leaders of the people." Shall they men joy the comforts of religion themselves, of they convey them to others? It is too late day to answer such questions with a vacant or to urge the difficulties that lie in the wa difference to this subject fairly understa treason against Jehovah; and the timidity discovers overwhelming opposition ahead withstanding the promised presence of God, becoming the Christian. Something and done. Time flies. Death urges. Heave mands. Whoever is desirous to beheld the lennial glory of the church, let him devote tion of what God has given him to the gre ject of increasing the company of these was lish salvation, and say unto Zion thy God eth. Whoever is grieved in the afflictions seph, let him know that they may be by furnishing him with "sons of thender consolation." Whoever is affected by the ries impending over millions of our own o men, and hundreds of millions in heathen let him assist in training up the poor an

letter from Rev. Hi ted by letter. O have joined the both. Cases of he requal. Such a s th, was never b . It was conside

ateresting seaso fifty miles of a letter lately Missionary in urse of 17 m

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ee two important

he wilderness, imes, and roce burch. There eak to them

the magnitude of the object. ola letter signed " J. W." rethe expediency of adopting cure a standard edition of the use of the Congrega-New-England. We confess ot feel the importance tiv to warrent much extra sirable it may be that conmished with correct and ins and Hymns, we do not by any such discussion g in general associations, as ses, to effect the object. inconveniences stated, is ets of spirited individuals or many editions of Watts ee from the defects alluded ion can be expected to be graphical errors. But if very choir of singers should edition, the most imporined of would be removed.

S OF RELIGION. ntucket, dated 28th Feb.

Minister of the Methodist n, the following account is of religion in that place. "A med to the young people; the egation was present that had for several years; a great sothe assembly. Mr. O. observdhis school to be tender and conversed with them on the they appeared to be greatly stothers became seriously affecing many assembled at the us a season of Divine power: ett to rejoice in God, and many ery. Old professors now bemore awake, for heretofore they sensible that God was really ork is still going on. Religion the general attention ; it is the n in all companies. Forty arch, and it is hoped as many aced religion. The Congregamatake richly in the blessed work.

For the Boston Recorder. from Rev. HUTCHINS TAYLOR. n this town, dated

noton, Penn. March 12, 1818. on the 21st October last. The who has now gone to the Cheroely been dismissed. The moras dark in the valley of Wyomsothing to cherish a pleasing prosumerous. Morals exceedingly ors of religion scarce, and but ial piety. The state of public ery hostile to the interests of as very evident that if any thing ispel the darkness which covered earth, and the gross darkness the people, it must be the work of ice prayer was the only weapon ctory could be obtained. I trust ant soldiers of the cross laid aside girded themselves with the nghty God of Jacob. Soon the ed, moving gently upon the small voice spoke to the conlike thunder. The flame which le latent, at length burst out, and ted a light which we trust will through eternity. At our first ed one to profession who m an old hope. Shortly after six letter. Last Sabbath was again For two weeks past I have had he Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury who is a father in the church. ad admitted 21 by profession—two letter. One more was approvtom coming forward. Twentyded to the church since I came. oined the Methodists. These posite sides of the Susquehanthem alternately. The church Cases of hopeful conversion in al. Such a scene as was exhibitwas never before witnessed in all was considered a great accession tof Christ. Zion rejoiced that so has solemn feast. I have had the we important towns on my hands ing season, and no fellow miny niles of me. My labors have it my encouragement has been tope for a still further ingathering.

after lately received from Rev. J. mary in the western part of the

me of 17 months, I have formed 6 as, and received 125 persons into as. There is evidently an increasword of reconciliation in all the formed except one. Many others ate, are earnestly entreating for hak to them the bread of life. Had we could not supply all in this of God; Oh Lord, thrust forth into

been instituted in Wells, in the called, " The First Charitable Men in the Town of Wells."improve themselves and do good Constitution provides for four Year; one for the choice of officers, three for reading the reports of misand attending to other information Their present number is 22. on of no particular sum is required and they consequently vary from tents each. A part of the money at in to be expended for books on ects, and the remainder appropricharitable object. The officers of present year are, Mr. Ebenezer Mr. Joshua Hubbard, Treas. Care, Sec'y .- Communicated.

nety, auxiliary to the Maine Bible been established at Gorham; and men appointed officers thereto, Longfellow, President-David ePresident-Rev.Reuben Nason, d Rev. Asa Rand, Treasurer.

ice a box scaled up, containing Presented to the Rev. Kiah stle, Me. by the ladies of his him a member for life of the

Tlov. On Wednesday last, the TES was invested with the Presiy College, on which occasion on " the importance of a -Particulars in our next.

INFORMATION To Old Soldiers and Seamen of the Revolution.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, SS. March 27, 1818.

All persons who may intend to make applica-tion before the District Judge of the United States, in this District, conformably to a recent act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide for certoin persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," are hereby informed, that the said Judge will attend on such applications at the United States' Court Rooms, in Boston, in the forenoon of every day, during the present term of the District Court, and until Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, (Sundays and the 2d day of April excepted,) and afterwards, at such time and place as will be here-

after announced, It would be most convenient for the District Judge, and, it is hoped, not unacceptable to all concerned, if the applications intended to be made to him, under this act, should be presented within the abovementioned period of daily attendance. This intimation is, of course, applicable only to existing claims to relief, and to those who are prepared to present them. Persons of this description will perceive the interest which they have in conforming to this proposed arrangement, as every pension, which may allowed by virtue of the act, s to commence on the day that the requiste de-

claration shall be made. No petition or memorial will be necessary; and the directions of the act are so plain, in regard to the terms of the declaration to be offered, that applicants can be at no loss to comprehend what is required in that particular. The declaration may be in the common form of an affidavit, and it is recommended to have it prepared before the

application. It is also recommended to applicants to bring any documents which they may possess, or can, in convenient season, procure, tending to support their declarations. If, in any instance, from the want of such documents, or from any other sufficient cause, the Judge should not be able satisfactorily to certify, according to the act, he will, in such case, direct the applicant, in regard to the production of supplementary proof, and issue a commission, if it shall be necessary, for the examination of witnesses at a distance.

JNO. W. DAVIS. By order, Clerk of the Massachusetts District.

An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician& private soldier, and all officers in the HospitalDepartment and Medical Staff, who served in the war of the revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment; and every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, mariner or marine, who served at the same time, and for a like term, in the naval service of the United States, who is yet a resident citizen of the United States, and who is, or hereafter, by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall have substantiated his claim to a pension in the manner hereinafter directed, shall receive a pension from the United States: if an officer, of twenty dollars per month during life; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier, of eight dollars per month during life: Provided, no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this act, until he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension heretofore allowed him by the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to entitle any person to the provisions of this act, he shall make a declaration, under oath or affirma-tion, before the District Judge of the United States of the District, or before any Judge or Court of Record of the County, State, or Territory in which the applicant shall reside, setting forth, if he belonged to the army, the company, regiment, and line to which he belonged; the time he entered the service,& the time and manner of leaving the service; and in case he belonged to the navy, a like declaration, setting forth the name of the vessel, and particular service in which he was employed. and the time and manner of leaving the service, and shall offer such other evidence as may be in his power , and on its appearing to the satisfacof the said Judge, that the app in the revolutionary war, as aforesaid, against the common enemy, he shall certify and transmit the testimony in the case, and the proceedings had thereon, to the Secretary of the Department of War, whose duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of this act, to place such officer, musician, mariner, marine, or soldier, on the pension list of the United States, to be paid in the same manner as pensions to invalids, who have been placed on the pension list, are now paid, and under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every pension, by virtue of this act, shall commence on the day that the declaration under oath or affirmation, prescribed in the above section, shall be made SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, no sale, transfer, or mortgage of the whole, or any part of the pen-sion payable, in pursuance of this act, shall be valid; and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted,

shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury. March 18, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

THE EASTERN MAIL STAGE. Extract of a letter to AARON HILL, Esq. P. M.

Boston, dated Newburyport, March 27.
"The driver of the Mail Stage, between Portsmouth and this town, was alarmed last evening with what he supposed to be an attack of one or more robbers, with an intention of stopping his carriage. On inquiring this day it appears, that a man who is believed to be somewhat insane, was travelling in the middle of the road, and it being very dark, and the horses going quick, they came upon him suddenly; and to clear himself, he caught the reigns-not withstanding which, he was thrown down and the wheels passed over his thigh, and injured him considerably .- The man is well known among us, and there can be no suspicion of

any design to stop the stage.

"The man's name is Benjamin Fifield, and belongs to Stratham, N. H."—Daily Adv.

Amos Wheeler, who was several weeks ago arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money, received his trial before the Supreme Judicial Court at Concord last week, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State's Prison.

The Mail Robbers .- A letter from Philadelphia received at New-York states, that Alexande made, on Monday last, a full confession of all the facts in relation to the robbery. He and the two Hares who were detected in Baltimore performed the deed, and all the persons apprehended in Philadelphia were accomplices in the plan, and sharers of the plunder. Nearly the whole of the

money is recovered. A man in a drunken frolic on board a vessel lying in Salem, Mass, has nearly killed another with an axe; he is committed for trial.

New-York, March, 25 .- Numerous accounts from the South, corroborate the tidings that Gen. GAINES (the fourth in rank of the General Staffin the U.S. army) has jost his life, either by falling into the hands of the Indians, or by starration in the woods. The latter is not very likely; and we hope the whole is unfounded.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Our accounts from Washington state, that the on Sunday the 22d for the purpose of more fully discussing the expediency of a war with Spain. What the result will be, it is impossible now to say; but it is most certain, that a powerful party at Washington, is in favor of such a War; and that the Spanish Minister Don Onis, was so far convinced that such a step would be taken, as to make preparations for departing from the U. S.

Gazette. [* We have much reason to fear the consequences of such deliberations on such a day. - Recorder.]

The U. S. Ship Hornet, Capt. Reed, has sailed from New-York, for St. Domingo and the Spanish Maine. The gentlemen who go out in this vessel, are said to be clothed with extensive deplomatic

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN. We have received from an attentive correspondent in Washington, the colume of Documents presented by The President to Congress, on our relations with Old Spain. They appear to be every thing but pacific. In the last of them Don Onis has evidently remounted on his old stilts, much lengthened; and has departed still further from that temper which makes for just accommodation. This part has been met with great spirit, information and eloquence by Mr. Secretary Adams, in a note which occupies 27 octavo pages closely printed. As a specimen of its style and matter, we

quote a few sentences.

After noticing some of the assertion of the Spanish Minister, particularly those in which he intimates that " the American government does not, itself, believe in the validity of the statements and arguments used by its ministers in support of the claims of the U.S. as asserted by them," Mr. Adams sa :: :-

"To language and sentiments such as these, the vernment of the U. S. cannot reply; nor can it, without an effort, continue at all a discussion sullied by such unworthy and groundless imputations." On the subject of the claims of indemnities for French spoliations within the Spanish jurisdiction, and which Spain has refused to admit, and has even declared they have been settled by France; the American Secretary says:

" I am instructed to renew to you the declaration, repeatedly made by the Minister of the U.S. to your government at Armjuez, in 1805, that no satisfactory arrangement can be made of the differences between the two countries, which shall not include the adjustment of these injuries."

With respect to the pretensions of Spain to certain territories which the American government contends are included in the cession of Louisiana to the U. S. Mr. Adams is thus explicit :-

"To all such pretensions on the part of Spain, I am directed to inform you the President of the United States can never accede. The President is willing to hope that the time will come, when your government will become sensible of the usclessness of resorting to them." "With regard to those parts of the province of Louisiana, which have een incorporated within the State of that name, it is time that the discussion should cease. Form ing part of the territory of a sovereign and independent State of this Union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the Executive Government of the United States, nor will the discussion be hereafter continued."

UNITED STATES AND NAPLES.

THE PRESIDENT has communicated to Congress the documents which relate to the special mission of Mr. PINKNEY to the Court of Naples, to seek a remuneration for the American property seized and confiscated by MURAT in 1809.

Mr. PINKNEY made his domand on the 24th August, 1816-" explicitly and firmly, but at the same time without arrogance or harshness." Neapolitan Court treated the reclamation with diplomatic respect, promises, verbally, to consider it as soon as opportunity was afforded to ascertain the facts; but gave no formal answer until after Mr. PINKNEY's special mission had closed, and he had left Naples-which he did on the 17th October, and had proceeded on his permauent mission to Russia.

Soon after Mr. Prnuner left Naples, the answer to his note of the 24th August was sent after him, and passing him on the road reached Petersburg before he did. But Mr. P. refused to open it, and sent the packet to his government at Washington. A copy of it was afterwards transmitted by the Neapolitan Minister, to Mr. GAL-LATIN, in Paris, who sent it to the Secretary of State

This note, dated Oct. 15, 1816, is explicit, and puts an end to all hopes of our merchants of ob-taining a remuneration of their losses from the existing government of Naples, unless force is resorted to, which will not be .- The Minister (the Marquis of CIRCELLO) says, that though at the moment the note of Mr. P. was received, the King of the Two Sicilies was in a situation to judge of the validity of the demand : yet wishing to amine and discuss it under the aspect of right and of fact, it was impracticable to reply to it until after Mr. P. had left Naples. He then, in the usual style of modern diplomacy, goes on to show, that the spoliations complained of were commited during the usurpation of MURAT :-that the legitimate government of the Two Sicilies (Naples) could not be accountable for the misdeeds of an Usurper :- That the King had always been the enemy of this Usurper; and at the time of the sequestration of the American property, was carrying on an expedition against him: —That indem-nification had been sought for from MURAT, by the American Consul General; but had been refused to be attended to by him; and that the Neapolitan nation so far from being able to indemnify for the spoliations of others, will be exceedingly fortunate if they should find the means of compenpensating herself for her own losses.

The Minister then asserts, that granting the osition to be true, that a government is responsible for the acts of its predecessor, the King of Naples could not be in the present instance. the spoliations complained of were made by Napolean, who, by a special decree, declared the vessels and cargoes to be forfeited for a breach of the Berlin and Milan decress:-He adds, that the proceeds of the sales were never paid into the general treasury of the State, but into the private chest of the Usurper; and that they were dissipated in largesses to his favourites; in marriage portions to his relatives; and in supporting th oriental pomp of his favorites and adherents .- He concludes by intimating, that the American government is too impartial and enlightened to think of calling, after this knowledge, on the existing government of Naples, for indemnification for spoliations thus made, and property thus wasted .-The documents occupy no the National Intelligencer. nearly eight colums of

CONGRESS-March 18.

Arsenal Ports. On motion of Mr. King, The President was requested to cause to be completed a survey of the harbors of Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Newport, New-London, the Chesapeake, &c. for the se that two suitable stations may be selected for the establishment of Arsenal Ports, &c. and that the surveys be laid before the Senate, at the next session, with a designation of the stations most fit, in the opinion of the surveyors, for their establishment.

A bill (additional) "to promote the progress of the Useful Arts;" and a bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale, passed the Senate, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

A bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Compa

ny, was taken up in committee.

[In the course of the debate which ensued, it was stated, that the estimated expense of the Ga-

nal was 600,000 dolls .- 400,000 of which had been subscribed, and about 150,000 had been paid and expended. Pennsylvania has agreed to take 75,000, Maryland 50,000, and Delaware 20,000 dollars of additional stock, if the U.S. will take 150,000. The balance is expected to be made up by individual subscriptions. Mr. Pilkin, alluding to our "redundant treasury," remarked, that he believed it would not last a great while. -" The Spanish negotiation," he said, "wa broken off; and the result of that business could not be foretold."]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

AWFUL EXPLOSION. Copy of a letter from Joseph Bringhurst, Esq. to M. H. Niles, dated Wilmington, (Del.) 3d m.

20, 1818. Esteemed Friend .- Yesterday I gave thee a very hasty and confused account of the explosion of E. I. Dupont's Powder Mill. The mischief began at the pounding Mill of E. I. Dupont & Co's. upper works. Several men were at that Mill, and one person discovered fire in the sleeve of one of the hands. He instantly darted out of the MIHexclaiming, "we are all lost "-rushed on the race bridge, and pushed a man with him into the water, and under the bridge .- This was all done in a moment, and the explosion took place while they remained under the bridge. The grinding house and Magazine were covered with a shower of fire, and made a terrible havock of buildings and All the houses on a level with the works, were shattered to pieces—the fragments covering two acres. Mangled bodies and limbs were thrown in different directions, several hundred feet from the place of explosion.

More than thirty persons are missing .- My brother, B. Ferris, passed over the melanchory scene of ruins yesterday afternoon. He told me he saw mangled bodies, feet, legs and arms, in different directions, many hundred feet from the Mills. In the woods, more than an eighth of a mile from the place of explosion, he saw a long piece, perhaps nine or ten inches, and several broadon the examination, he discovered a perfect ear attached to it. I state this to shew thee how the bodies were mangled. The loss of property is most probably about thirty thousand dollars. This is my own estimate, from my knowledge of the buildings and information of the quantity of powder. I wish it may be proved to be overated. E. I. Dupont's family are all safe, at least with very trifling injury. His brother in law, Deimas, who was supposed to have been killed, is likely to do well; his arm is fractured in two places, and his shoulder dislocated.

Our town was violently shaken, by the concussion of the air-and we were thrown into much alarm by many persons coming into it, and running down the streets, crying, "open your windows and come out of your houses—the magazine is expected to explode every moment, and it has sixty thousand wt. of powder in it." concluded, very reasonably, that if the explosion of the pounding Mill and grinding house had caused such violent sheeks, as we felt, the firing of the Magazine would shake and ruin some of our houses. The people remained an hour in the streets before the error was corrected-it was the Magazine which shook us so terribly. In haste, &c.

Philadelphia, March 21 .- The following particulars of the explosion of Duront's Powder Manufactory, near Wilmington, Del. have been received from the spot. It took place about 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, in the Grindinghouse. It blew two men 200 yards, one of them literally out of his slippers, who only sustained some bruizes. A waggon, with five horses, was at the door of the magazine. The waggon was blown into small pieces; and one of the horses was killed by a stone; but the waggoner, after having been blown some yards, recovered his feet, and had the presence of mind, to cut his horses clear, and by galleping off, saved himself, and the other four. The fire from the grinding-house soon extended to the drying-house and magazine, (each nearly 400 yards apart) and three explosions, a few minutes after each other, terminated this

shocking calamity. The windows, floors and roof of Mr. Dupont's house were blown off; but none of the family were injured. Madame Bidderman, his daughter, had her chair which she was sitting in, blown to pieces, but she was very little hurt! Marshal Grouchy, M. Dupont, and another, found a shelstones, &c. under

branches of a tree. The loss is estimated at 30,000 dols.; there being nearly 25,000 cwt. of powder in the magazine. One large stone passed through the trunk of a large chesnut tree. Many trees were thrown up by the roots.

Eight or nine of the workmen's houses were rendered entirely unfit to be inhabited.

The scene which the ruins discovered was heart appalling. The mangled remains of the killed ere strewed all over the yard-here a hand, there

a head, here a body without arms or legs, and so on. "Here was a wretched mother distractedly carrying and dragging her orphan children while she was searching for the shattered corpse of their father. There sat another weeping; one who having found the blackened remains of a man was gazing upon it with wild anxiety to ascertain whether indeed it was the beloved being who but a few hours before had pillowed his head upon her now aching bosom. A little further, with clapsed hands and streaming eyes, was seen a young woman who had just found the body of her father, and with loud cries was lamenting his untimely death."

It is ascertained that the whole number killed by the explosion of Dupont's powder mills, was thirty five persons, and six wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Jan. 30, 1818 .- The son of the Ex-Empress Maria-Louisa, by Napoleon Buonaparte, will take the title of Highness, and the name of Duke of Modlin. As the grandson of the Emperor of Austria he will hold the first rank after the Princes of the Imperial family.

On the 10th of Jan. the Legislative body of Frankfort (Germany) decreed, by acclamation, the Abolition of Servitude throughout the territory.

The Military Contingent of the Germanic Confederation is to be 96,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery. In war the cavalry to be doubled, the artillery to be tripled. The experience of the late wars has demonstrated, that the artillery is the right arm of war; and all nations are taking measures for its encouragement and improvement.

The Duke of Wellington, after a short visit to England, returned to Paris the 1st Feb. with his lady, and staff .- He is charged with an important mission respecting the private pecuniary demands on France. Some late discussions at Paris are said to have satisfied the Allied Sovereigns that they cannot safely withdraw nor diminish their

The Algerines have no less than nine picaroons in full cruise in the Mediterranean, and seven near the entrance of the Streights.

A new sect has sprung up in Switzerland, whose doctrine is a compruise of moderate Mahametanism, English Methodism and German Quietism.

WANTED in a Retail Store, LAD of about 14 years of age—he must be well acquainted with Arithmetic, write well, and have a tolerable knowledge of Geography.—Particular attention will be paid to his morals, & he will be required to attend regularly on Public Worthip.—Apply at this Office. March 21.

ORDINATION.—On the 25th ult. Rev. Sav-UEL WATTE was ordained to the Gospel Ministry, and installed Paster of the Congregation in Wil-On the 11th inst. the Rev. Mr. Townsend.
On the 11th inst. the Rev. William Fif was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry in, Vernon, Con. The Rev. Mr. Cook, of Fast-Harts. ford, made the introductory prayer; the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Wethersfield, preached the sermon, from Matt. xxiii. 20; the Rev. Mr. Brock way, of Ellington, made the consecrating prayer; theRev. Dr. Williams, of Tolland, gave the charge; the Rev. Mr. Strong, of Somers, gave the right hand of fellowship; the Rev. Mr. M'Lean, of Simsbury, delivered an address to the people; and the Bev. Mr. Parmlee, of Bolton, made the concluding prayer. The services were solemn and impressive, and a numerous collection of people paid a decent and solemn attention on the interesting occasion: The union and harmony of the people of the town, and their attachment to divine institutions, for which they have long been distinguished, coptinue

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Otis Parks, to Miss Mary Nowell —Mr. Charles Page, of Rexbury, to Miss Elizabeth R. Warren—by Rev.Mr. Mndge, Mr. Billings Clapp, to Miss Emely Whiting.
In Salem, Mr. S. Curwen, to Miss Priscilla Barr-

In Portland, Mr. John B. Osborn, to Miss Mary Ann Deane.—In Newburyport, Mr. Theodore Libby, to Miss Deborah Cushing.—In Rowley, Maj. Paul Nelson, to Mies Sally Adams.—In Granville, Charles F. Bates, Fsq. to Miss Julia Hubbard.—In Walpole, (N. H.) Hon. Phineas Henderson, of Chesterfield, to Miss H. W. Mead. In Providence, Mr. Samuel Hadley, to Miss Susan Oliver, both of Boston.—In Millhill, (N.J.) Rev. David Bateman, to Miss Mary Cox.—In Philadelphia, Mr. Ths. Hall to Miss Maria Erben.

DEATHS.

In Boston, drowned, Mr. James Robbins, aged 44-Miss Hariet Cunningham-Mrs. Susan, wife Capt. Edward L. Scott, aged 85-Mr. Robert ope, aged 47-Mrs. Mehitable, wife of Mr. Aaron Butler, aged 27-Miss Sarah Rust, aged 59-

Mr. Abner Gardner, aged 36.
On Sabbath day, John, only son of Dea. John Tyler, aged 5 years.

In Charlestown, Mr. Thomas Osgood, aged 50. Licut. Nathan Eaton, a revolutionary officer, 70. In Quincy, Mrs. Prudence Cleverly, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin C. aged 80. In Watertown, Mrs. Dorothy, wife of Mr. Na-

than Bright, aged 33. In Dorchester, Miss Lois Wiswell, aged 87. In Salem, Mrs. Catharine Stone, aged 35-Dea Wm. Ross, aged 78-Mrs. Eunice Beck, aged 28. -Mrs. Mehitable Patch, aged 22.

In Falmouth, (Cape Cod) much lamented, Miss Sarah, dau. of Nathauiel Lewis, Esq. In Worcester, Mrs. Bathsheba Potter, aged 69. In Millbury, widow Hannah Waters, aged 71. —In Winchendon, widow Rebecca Goodrich, 81.
—In Portsmouth, Mrs. Ann, wife of Henry S.
Langdon, Esq. aged 45.—In Canterbury, (Con.)
Dr. Walter Hough, aged 64.

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In Gloucester, very suddenly, Capt. David Pearce, aged 32.—In Barnstable, widow Elizabeth Chapman, aged 94.—In Rutlsnd, Mass. Major Josiah Fuller, aged 57.—In Portsmouth, Capt. Michael Whidden, aged 87.—In East-Hartford, (Conn.) Dea. Barzillai Beckwith, aged 79.

At Moulins, in France, on the 2d January the Rev. SAMUEL C. THACHER, of Boston, 31. Shocking.—On the 13th inst. in Lebanon, N. II. the widow Elizabeth Gould, put a period to the life of one of her children, 18 mouths old, by throwing it into a well. The child was found too late to be recovered. The mother said she. drowned it for fear it would starye. Verdict of the Jury, that the mother was in a state of mental derangement. The family were lately from Hopkinton, and were in easy circumstances.

ORATORIO. THE HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY WILL

perform a Sacred Oratorio on THURSDAY (last Day) Evening next, 2d of April, at the Boylston Hall, to commence precisely at 7 o'clock. ORDER OF PERFORMANCES. PART FIRST.

Anthem. Consisting of Duetts, Solo, Recit. and Chorusses. Hear my prayer, O God. Anthem-appropriate to Fast Day,

Consisting of Recit. Duetts, Trio, Chorusses.

Blow the trumpet in Zion. Air. - Were not the sinful Mary's tears, By SHAW. BY DR. STEVENS.

Anthem, Consisting of Solos, Duetts, Chorusses. Teach me, O Lord. Anthem, Consisting of Solos, Recit. Chorusses. BY CHAPPLE.

Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous. Anthem, BY CHAPPLE. Consisting of Solo, Recit. Duetts, and Chorusses. I waited patiently for the Lord. PART SECOND-from the Messeah. Recit. & Air.—Comfort ye my people. Cho.—And the glory of the Lorda Recit.—Behold! a virgin shall conceive.

Air .- O thou, that tellest. Cho .- O thou, that tellest, Recit. - For, behold! darkness shall cover the earth Cho .- For unto us a child is born. Air.—He shall feed his flock. Cho.—His yoke is easy.

It is expected that Mr. SHAW, of Providence, will introduce a New Song between the Second PART THIRD—from the MESSIAN. Recit.—He was cut off, &c.

Air .- But thou didst not leave. Cho.-Lift up your heads, O ye gates. Air.-I know that my Redeemer liveth. Cho.-Since by man came death. Air.—The trumpet shall sound. Cho.—Worthy is the Lamb.

TICKETS at One Dollar each may be procured at the Franklin Musical Warehouse, No. 6, Milk-Street; S. H. Parker's Circulating Library and at the door. March 31.

MR. BATES' FAREWELL SERMON. JUST received and for sale at the Bookstores of S. T. Armstrong, and Cummings & Hilliard— A Discourse delivered Feb. 15, 1818, being the Sabbath preceding the dissolution of the pastoral relation between the author and the first church in Dedham. By Joshua Bates, A. M. M. 31.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JOSIAH DOW, No. 56, Cornhill, near the Old State House, has this day received from Auc-tion—One bale Ginghams, 1s per yard—500 pie-ces white Linens, which are offered at reduced prices, a choice article for Shoe and other Linings -Blankets which are rather out of the season, will be sold quite cheap—India Checks, 6 yards at 75 cents per piece—Long Lawns at 3s per yard. With a variety of other articles, which may be bought very low for cash. On hand, a good assortment of fine Shirting Linens, Linen Car

QUARTERLY MEETING of the Directors of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Finistry, will be helden a the Hall of the Massachusette Bank, on WEDNES DAY, the 8th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
On the day previous, 21.2 o'clock, P. M. a committee appointed by the board, will attend at the

same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

March 24.

ASA EATOM, Clark.

REYNOLDS, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

The following lines were hastily penciled in a Burial Ground belonging to the Society of Friends in Bristol, near the spot where the mortal remains of that worthy man were interred.

With silent awe I view this sacred ground, Where no memorials of the dead I see; Save here and there some rising mounds of earth, Covering the relics of mortality.

No fulsome epitaphs by flattery drest, No stones sepulchral catch the pensive eye; No uncouth rhymes with shapeless sculpture deckt, Implore the passing tribute of a sigh. Here, unambitious even of a name,

Beneath those little hillocks rest the dead; The infant blade, the youth's full vigorous stem, Manhood's firm strength, and hoary age's head. But though no death-stone designates the spot,

Remembrance kind, with pity oft repairs, And o'er the dead with mild affection weeps. Within you lonely tomb now REYNOLDS lies, His gentle spirit sought the poor to bless; Still fond to give and ready to bestow,

Where'er the child, the husband, parent sleeps

To bind up sorrow's wounds, and heal distress He still'd the orphan's cries-the widow's tears, When pity prompted-charity obeyed; o aid the poor—to succor virtuous worth, To all alike his friendly help display'd. His tongue spoke music to the child of woe,

The guide, the refuge still of the distress'd ; The tend'rest feelings glow'd within his mind, His bliss arose from making others blest. He's gone !- & thou who fain would'st sorrow ask,

Where is the pillar that records his fame? Enshrin'd in every bosom 'twill be found, And every tongue will bless his honor'd name

* The Quakers do not introduce any money mental stones in their Burial Grounds.

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The rising character and influence of the American Education Society, cannot fail to render the publication of the following Documents in our paper desirable to most of our readers. This institution is destined beyond a doubt to become a mighty engine in the hands of the church, under the direction of Heaven, to the pulling down of the strong holds of satan, and the establishment of the kingdom of Christ; and as such, will be regarded with the most prayerful interest by the thousands who are looking for the latter day glory.

CONSTITUTION Of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry.

ART. 1. Any person who shall subscribe and annually pay into the Treasury, a sum not less than five dollars, and if a clergyman, two dollars, shall be a member of this Society: and any person, who shall pay, at one time, one hundred dollars, and if a clergyman, forty dollars, shall be a

ART. 2. A permanent fund shall be formed of bequests, legacies, donations, and grants, thus appropriated by the doners; and of any other property of the Society, as the Directors may think

best calculated to promote the object in view.

ART. 3. There shall annually be chosen, by hallot, a President, Vice-President, Clerk and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be found necessary; who shall continue in office, till others shall be chosen in their stead.

ART. 4. This Society shall, from time to time. by ballot, elect such a number of honorary Vice-

Presidents, as they may judge expedient.

Ant. 5. The Society shall annually appoint, by ballot, seven Directors; who, together with the President and Vice-President of the Society, shall constitute a Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of this Board to increase the funds of the Society, by soliciting themselves, and by ap-pointing and instructing agents to solicit, the aid requisite to achieve the object in view. This Board shall have the power of appropriating all monies for the support of beneficiaries; of examining and selecting candidates for this charity; and likewise of appointing agents, to examine and recommend applicants living in distant parts; and generally, of transacting all business necessary for the furtherance of the object of this Society, not otherwise herein provided for. The Directors shall also keep a fair record of their proceedings, and annually make report of their transactions to

ART. 6. Qualified candidates for this charity may be aided, in each stage of preparatory education for the ministry; but, except in very singular eases, no applicant shall be assisted, even in the first stage, who shall not produce, from serious and respectable characters, unequivocal testimonials of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence; nor shall any person be continued on this foundation, whose instructor or instructors, ept in very special cases, shall not annually exhibit to the Directors, satisfactory evidence, that, in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals and piety, he is a proper character to receive this sacred charity; in addition to which, each beneficiary, after his admission into any college, shall annually exhibit to the Directors, a written declaration, that it continues to be his serious purpose to devote his life to the Gospel

Ministry.

ART. 7. If any person, who has been assisted by the Society, shall not devote himself to the gospel ministry, he shall, within a reasonable time, refund the sum expended for his education, with lawful interest, whenever required by the

Directors. Anr. 8. The President, and in his absence, the Vice-President, in concurrence with three of the Directors, shall have power to call special meet-

ings of the Society.

Aur. 9. The Treasurer shall be bound with two sureties, in a reasonable supp, to be determined by the Directors, to the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall vest the property of the Society in the safest and most productive forms; timke payments and advances of money, from time reeably to the orders of the Directors : and annually render, to the Society, a written account of all receipts and expenditures within the year, of the amount of its funds, & of the manner in which they are vested. This account to be previously examined and approved, in writing, by a committee of the Society, annually chosen for the purpose. He shall also give to the Directors, whenever they request it, a particular account of the state of the Treasury.

Ant. 10. The Society shall meet annually, in Boston, on the Wednesday succeeding the fourth Wednesday of Sept.; to attend public worship, to cleek officers, to choose a meacher for the en-

to elect officers, to choose a preacher for the en-suing anniversary, to hear the report of the Direc-tors, and of the Treasurer, and to transact other

ART. 11. At all meetings of the Society, thirty members shall be requisite to constitute a quo-tum; and every meeting of the Society, and of the Directors, shall be opened with prayer. ART. 12. The Presidents of all Societies, auxi-

liary to this, which shall pay annually, five hundred dollars into the Treasury of this Society, shall be, ex-officio, honorary Vice-Presidents of this So-

ciety; and every person, who shall at one time pay five hundred dollars into the Treasury, shall be an honorary Vice-President for life.

Ant. 13. Whenever a Society shall be formed, by the inhabitants of any State, or district of any State, whose distance renders an immediate con-nexion with this Society impracticable, and such Society shall adopt the essential principles of this Constitution, especially the provisions of the sixth article, as the basis of its own, and shall annually raise the sum of two thousand dollars, such Society, upon due notice of its existence, and de sire of union, shall be received, as a constituent

branch of the American Society.

Every such Branch Society shall possess the right of appointing its own officers, including a Board of Directors and a Treasurer; and also the right of appropriating its own funds for the assistance of beneficiaries, who may apply for its assistance,& who shall have, in all respects, the requisite qualifications. Every candidate for such charity shall be examined by a committee of three competent men, two of whom shall be appointed by the Directors of said Branch Society, and one by the Directors of this Society; and, if approved, may posecute his studies, preparatory to the ministry, under the immediate superintendence of the Directors of said Branch Society; or, if they shall deem it expedient, such candidate may be committed to the charge of the Directors of this Society.
All monies of any Branch Society, not appropriated as above, shall be transmitted to the general Treasury; and whenever the exigencies of such Society shall exceed its own resources, it may apply for assistance to the Directors of this Society.

ART. 14. Presidents of Branch Societies shall be honorary Vice-Presidents of this Society, and also honorary members of the Board of Directors. ART. 15. The Directors shall have power to supply any vacancies that may occur in their own or in the offices of the Society, till the next

ART. 16. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made, except on recommendation of the Directors, and by vote of three-fourths of the members present, at an annual meeting; or unless the proposed alteration shall have been submitted to the Society, in writing, at a previous meeting.

OFFICERS. His Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq. President. SAMUEL SALISBURY, Esq. Vice-President.

Honorary Vice-Presidents. WILLIAM BARTLET, Esq. Hon. WILLIAM REED. Hon. CALEB STRONG, L L. D. Hon. JOHN C. SMITH, L L. D. Con. Gen. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, S. C. Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, L L. D. N. J. ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. Penn. JOHN BOLTON, Esq. Geo. Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. Pres. Nass. Hall. Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, L L. D. Pres. Yale Coll. Rev. JESSE APPLETON, D. D. Pres. Bowd. Coll. Rev. SAMUEL AUSTIN, D. D. Pres. Burl. Coll. Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D. Pres. Un. Coll. Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. Pres. Ham. Coll.

Rev. ZEPH. S. MOORE, D. D. Pres. Will. Coll. Rev. Josava Bates, Pres. Elect. Mid. Coll. Rev. FRANCIS BROWN, Pres. Dart. Coll. Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D. D. Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church, in the East. Diocese. Rev. ASA EATON, Clerk. AARON P. CLEVELAND, Esq. Treasurer.

Directors. Rev. ELIPHALET PEARSON, L L. D. Rev. ABIEL HOLMES, D. D. Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D. Rev. EBENEZER PORTER, D. D. Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D. Rev. BROWN EMERSON.

Rev. ASA EATON.

[The Act of Incorporation is here inserted for the satisfaction of such persons as may wish to proceed with legal precision, in making bequests and donations to the Society.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

An Act to incorporate the American Society for the education of Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court asembled, and by the authority of the same, that William Phillips, Samuel Salisbury, Eliphalet Pearson, William Reed, Joshua Bates, Asa Eaton, Samuel H. Walley, and Aaron P. Cleveland, together with those, who have associated, and who may hereafter associate with them, be and are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR EDU-CATING PIOUS YOUTH FOR THE GOSPEL MINIS-TRY. And the Society aforesaid shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common Seal, which it shall be lawful for them to alter at pleasure; and may purchase and receive by gift, or devise, lands, tenements, and real estate of any kind, and the same hold in fee simple or less estate, the annual income and profits whereof shall not exceed the value of ten thousand dollars. And the said Society is hereby enabled to take and receive subscriptions of charitably disposed persons, and may take any personal estate in succession; and all donations to the Society either by subscription, legacy, or otherwise, (excepting such, as shall be differently appropriated by the donors, or by a vote of the Society agreeably to their Constitution) shall make a part or be put into the capital stock of the Society, which shall be put out on interest or good security, or otherwise improved to the best advantage, and the income or profits applied to the purpose of aiding indigent ng men of talents and hopeful piety in acquiring a learned and competent education for the Gospel Ministry.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that the said Society may choose a President, Vice President Clerk, Treasurer, and such other officers, as they shall see fit; and may at their first meeting under this incorporation, by the vote of two thirds of the members present at said meeting, adopt such Constitution or system of Rules and Bye laws, as they shall think necessary for the orderly conducting and executing the business of said Society, and for the most effectually securing the object of their institution; which Constitution or system of Rules and Bye laws shall be for the government of said Society, and shall not be altered at any subsequent meeting, but in the manner therein pointed out: provided such Rules and Bye laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that the Society aforesaid may at all times under the name. style, and title aforesaid, sue and be sued, plead and impleaded, appear, prosecute, and defend to final judgment and execution, and may appoint an Agent or Agents, to prosecute and defend suits with power of substitution; and it shall be lawful for the said Society to make sale of any estate or personal property, given or purchased, as afore-said, or in any other way or right accruing to them in their corporate capacity, (unless that which is given, be otherwise expressly ordered or appropriated by the donor) and convey the same by deed or other legal instrument, daly executed; and, when the property to be conveyed is real estate, under the hand of the Treasurer and the Seal of the Society: provided that all monies, arising from such sale, be applied to the same use, to which the income thereof was before applied.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, William Phillips, Esquire be, and hereby is authorized by

notification, in any two of the newspapers, printed in Boston to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of said Society.

Copy examined by A. BRADFORD, See'y of State.

The Directors have been subjected to much trouble, and sometimes have been obliged to suspend the applications of cundidates, through the pend the applications of candidates, through the informality of testimonials, especially the certificates of Instructors respecting their pupils. The letters of college officers, who are examining agents of the Board, often omit to certify that the candidates recommended have been examined, according to the requisitions of the Constitution and of the Directors: sometimes they do not even state their indigence, or their design to become preachers of the Gospel. To obviate this inconvenience, it is thought expedient that the following Rules of the Directors should again by published, and accompany the revised Constitution, for the guidance of College officers, and other instances and the contractions of the co structors and agents. These Rules together with the circular letter of the Directors to their beneficiaties, published with their last Report, must be sufficient to prevent all mistakes.

RULES. 1. Every candidate for the charity of this Society, who wishes to be assisted in the first stage of ducation, or in his preparation for college, living within an hundred miles of Boston, shall apply in person, or by letter (post paid) to one of the Directors, exhibiting at the same time unequivocal testimonials from three or more serious and respectable persons, best acquainted with him and his circumstances, (e.g. his minister, instructor, a magistrate, or some other principal man in the vicinity) respecting his age, indigence, moral and religious character, talents, learning, and primary object in asking assistance of this Society; and every such candidate shall be examined by a Committee of the Directors, at Boston, on the day previous to a quarterly meeting of the Board; and, if deemed a constitutional candidate, he may be placed on the foundation for support, in whole or in part, as the Directors shall judge expedient, and upon trial for three months; at the close of which period, he shall exhibit from his instructor or instructors evidence, satisfactory to this Board, that in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety, he is a proper character to receive this sacred charity.

Candidates in this stage, more than a hundred miles from Boston, may apply to the nearest of the Committee of agency, appointed by the Directors in different sections of the country, to receive applications, and the requisite testimonials, and likewise to examine and recommend candidates to this Board; the names and residence of which

Committees, when appointed, to be published. 2. Candidates for this charity, in the second stage of education, (i. e. Undergraduates in college) if within a hundred miles of Boston, shall apply as above required, to one of the Directors, producing like testimonials; and shall be examned by the aforesaid Committee of the Board, with reference to their literary and religious qualifications; and also with reference to their object in seeking a public edcation; in all which respects their answers as well, as testimonials, must be satisfactory to this Board, in order to their admission as beneficiaries.

But, if a candidate in the second stage live more than a hundred miles from Boston, he may be examined by the three senior officers in the college, to which he belongs; whose certificate, that he has been thus examined and possesses promising talents, a fair character, hopeful piety, and respectable scholarship, shall supersede an examination by this Board; and, in connexion with the first named testimonials, relative to his indigence. shall operate, according to its weight, in his favor,

3. Candidates for this assistance, who have been graduated at any college, or commenced the third stage of preparatory education, if they live with-in a hundred miles of Boston, shall apply to one of the Directors, in the same manner, as required of undergraduates, producing like testimonials; and shall be examined, as above, relative to their qualifications, and object in pursuing theological studies; which examination and testimonials must be satisfactory to this Board. But, if a candidate in his third stage live more than a hundred miles from Boston, a certificate, as above, from three college officers, or from the Bishop, the Episcopal Standing Committee, the Presbytery, or the Association, in whose vicinity he lives, testifying his literary and other requisite qualifications, shall take the place of an examination by the Directors; and, in connexion with the requisite testimo-

nials of indigence, shall receive due consideration In the location of beneficiaries, in each stage of education, due regard will be had to their feelings and to those of their friends, to local convenience, expense, and assistance.

In applications for a share in this pious and sa

cred bounty, instances of gross fraud or imposition, should they occur, shall be publicly exposed at the discretion of the Directors.

The Directors shall hold stated quarterly meetings on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Voted .- That the three Senior Officers of the several Colleges in New England, be authorized and requested to examine, in behalf of the AME-RICAN SOCIETY, &c. candidates for the assistance of said Society, agreeably to the Constitution, and regulations of the Directors. [Schenectady and Union Colleges, and Columbia College, (S. C.) have since been included in this vote.]

Applicants for the patronage of this Society are ested to call on the Rev. Asa Earon, Clerk of the Directors; or on AARON P.Cheveland, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, who will give them information respecting the particular place, where they may meet the Examining Committee of the Board.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Sin,-We presume you are already acquainted with the existence and design of the "American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry." To those, who have given attention to this subject, it is known that the number of qualified Christian teachers is altogether inadequate to the demand for their labors. For want of such teachers, many of our ancient and once respectable congregations are falling a prey to sectatian and heretical opintons, or sinking into a gloomy indifference to Christian institutions .-Amid the wide spreading population of our Wes-tern States and Territories, infant churches are rapidly forming; but pastors cannot be found to break to them the bread of life. Still more distressing is the prospect, if we look abroad on the millions of the Pagan world, perishing in absolute ignorance of the gospel. The United States have sent eleven Missionaries, to labor in a field, which all the religious teachers of Christendom would be inadequate fully to occupy. From the few laborers stationed in those regions of darkness and desolation, the incersant call is heard, "Send us more Missionaries," From every quarter of our own country, the cry of vacant churches is reiterated, "Send us Pastors." It was in view of this deplorable state of facts, and under a solemn conviction of the duty it imposes on the friends of Zion, that the American Society was founded.

In behalf of this Society, we beg leave to solicit your attention to the following facts, most of which you will find stated in the accompanying papers; viz.—That at least 6,000 ministers of competent education are wanted to supply the deficiency of our own country; that in so tricts, containing nearly 100,000 inhabitants there is scarcely a single preacher of the above description: that the American Society has, during the last year, which is the second year of its operations, aided 105 pious young men in their literary preparation for the sacred office: that these young en belong to churches of five different denomi nations, are natives of eight different States, and that they have pursued their studies in ten different Colleges, and six Academies, besides a few with private instructors; that the present number of beneficiaries is about 112,—who need assistance, to the amount of at least \$10,000 annually. Besides these, there are hundreds of young men, the fruits of the late revivals in our country, who wish to devote themselves to the sacred ministry, & who might be eminently useful in it, if they could

receive assistance in their academical preparation. Dear Sir,—You perceive that we are engaged in a great work. Our means are inadequate to its magnitude, but we believe it is the work of God. and will prosper. We ask your prayers and influence, and your co-operation in every way consist-ent with your views of duty. If you approve the object, we ask you especially to solicit contributions from the wealthy; to encourage the formation of permanent Societies, to be connected with us, according to the constitution; to send us a statement of facts respecting the want of qualifico ministers in your region: to search out pious and promising young men, who are proper candi-dates for the aid of the Society; and generally, to use your friendly efforts in this good work; remembering that system and concert among the friends of Zion, are indispensable to the accomplishment of this grand design. Praying that you may requesting frequent communications relative to your success, we are, Sir, Yours with great respect,

ELIPHALET PEARSON, Committee of EBENEZER PORTER, the Directors. Boston, January 15, 1818.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY!

pression of the Amelia expedition, a sufficient rea-

From the Sarannah Republican. If there had been no other motive for the sup-

son would be found, in putting a stop to the importation of Africans, and the measure would have lone equal honor to the head and heart of our chief magistrate. Have the wise and virtuous of our own country enacted laws, only for the pur-pose of having them violated? Are abolition societies daily established in the different sections of our republic in mere mockery? Or are we in earnest, in desiring to put an end to this traffic, so odious in the sight of God and man? Are proofs wanting? We refer to the records of Savannah .-Will it be credited, that a regular chain of posts is established from the head of St. Mary's river to the upper country, and through the Indian nation, by means of which, these emaciated wretches, are hurried and transferred to every part of the country. The woodsmen of the country, bordering on the river St. Mary's, ride like so many Arabs, loaded with slaves ready for market. Pursuit is useless, they push through uninhabited parts, known only to themselves; and with a spirit of enterprize, fitted for better purposes, elude all search. If ready for forming a caravan, an Indian alarm is created, that the woods may be less frequented; if pursued in Georgia, they escape into Florida. What will the humane say, when told of the horrors of these miserable Africans? One small schooner of about 60 tons, contained 130 souls; they were almost packed into a small space, between a floor laid over the water casks and the deck—not near three feet—insufficient for them to sit upright-and so close that chafing against each other, their bones pierced the skin and became galled and ulcerated by the motion of the vessel-their food a very stinted alowance, consisted of rotten rice, in a state of fermentation, and so warm as to comfort their frozen hands-numbers died of hunger, cold and misery —while others crawled about, a sort of living anatomies, dragged, naked and shivering, in this (to them) cold climate and season from their prison house" and burried off, on long and painaljournies, to satisfy the cupidity of unfeeling adventurers. Putting aside the agonies of the body, what tortures of mind have these afflicted

sons of Africa not undergone? When these unhappy sufferers were recaptured by the Saranac, the commonest sailors on board, touched with the tenderest sympathy, divided amongst their their clothes, and every aid that circumstances made possible, was humanely af-forded by the officers. What a sight has Fernan-dina exhibited! "This cradle of liberty," as some would persuade the public—when privateer sailors have led about and sold their shares of the spoil to the highest bidder. What a specimen of government! What a proof of connection with Mexico and Venezuela-that forbid this traffic in the new government. But has the President been informed of all this? Can we suppose that the public officers have been silent spectators of all these horrors? The partial publication of these reports answer such interrogation—this is but a faint picture of this monstrous trade. All that has been written and said on the subject of barbarity and cruenty, is yet ext man when he made a trade of his fellow, like the hyæna, becomes the "fellest of the fell." This much for humanity's sake-but for the law, it was the duty of the President to prevent its violation by driving from our frontier this horde of marauders, who disregarded and insulted it, and thanks to him-he has done so.

ANECDOTE. The following anecdote has been communicated by a person to whom some religious tracts had been given for circulation. " Among the persons to whom I gave your tracts, was a young woman, who was careless about the best things. She read the tract which I gave her, and it was made useful to her. A few days afterwards she came to me with concern, saying, that having laid the tract in a window, and the casement being open, she supposed it had been blown into the road; she therefore wished to have another, which I gave her. A short time after this it appeared that her conjecture was true: the tract had been blown into the road, had been picked up by a young woman passing by, and she had reason to hope that it had been made very useful to her, by bringing her to attend regularly on the means of grace, & producing a great change in her conduct.

MURDERS COMMITTED.

From St. Mary's, (Geo.) March 3 .- A duel took place here on Saturday last, on Tiger Island, be-tween two midshipmen of the Corvette John Adams. They fought at four paces distance, and both fell, mortally wounded. Their names were Caseby from Pennsylvania, and Farnley from Ohio. They were buried at St. Mary's with the honors of war!!!

MURDERS PREVENTED.

We learn from Providence, "That Capt. Heath, late of the Marines, arrived there on Saturday last, with a friend and surgeon, from the South; when it being suspected that their business was to challenge Com. Perry, an express went off to Newport to acquaint the Municipal Authorities thereof.— When the second arrived he was arrested, and a challenge to Com. P. found on him.—Information was immediately sent back to Providence, when Capt. H. was cited before the Supreme Court, then in session. Further cannot say."-Cent.

DEATHS.

In Pittsfield, (Mass.) Capt. WILLIAM FRANCIS. aged 88-being the oldest male person in that town. He was one of the first settlers, and commenced there 62 years since, 4 years previous to the conclusion of the old French war, during which he was driven from his lands; but returned again on peace being restored.-He took an active part in the Revolutionary War, and partici-pated in the Battle of Bennington.

In Pittsfield, March 15, Mrs Annam. DEWING, relict of the late Mr. Solomon Deming, aged 92, being the oldest female in that town. She was the first woman who went to that place, and was the mother of the first child born there.

In Longmeadow, Mass. Flavia Bliss, aged 13, daughter of Mr. Gaius Bliss. She languished for many months under the dropsy. Ninety-three pounds of water were taken from her at nine different operations besides very considerable quantities which were discharge I from her feet.

WILLIAMS ANATOMICAL EXE

THE Anatomical Preparation Wax, by Williams, are open This exhibition, displays all the parts of the complicated and has ture of the human body.

This noble work is the produced and large has been added and large has been supported by the produced and large has been supported by the produced and large has been supported by the produced by the produ

years' study and labor, and may be scollay's Buildings, Court Street house of Gardner Green, Esq.—A. 9, A. M. until 7, P. M. Price 50 cer

Boarding & Day School for 1 MRS. SCOTT's Spring Ten who are instructed in the follo Education, viz.—Reading, Write Grammar, Orthography, Geograph Modern History, Composition, As ny, Chemistry, Embroidery, Tan Work, Working Muslin, Plain Ser Work, Watshig Mashin, Flain Se Chalks, Transparency, Drawings Water Colours, on Paper, Silk, and Terms. For the different Branches, Boarding per quarter, No. 3, Winter Street, March 24

BOSTON HAT MANUFA

THE Subscriber gives notice, it amply supplied with Hats, he Factory. He also gives notice to the public in general, that the Est the 2d day of April will be remove Exchange-street, to No. 80, Star Store adjoining Messas. Dyer & Co posite the centre of the Old State half of the lower Store, and the whole Chamber will be apprepriated for the of retail Customers—The back wholesale. The second Chamber prietors of the Boston Hat Manufathe Hats will be so arranged in the Hats will be so arranged in the as to make it convenient to them. Chambers and Cellar will be appeared.

Furs, &c. HENRY ME

N. B. Store No. 6, Exchange-steel

Copartnership For JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, friends and the public, that into partnership his son, JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, and that the bur will be transacted under the firm

JOSIAH BUMSTEAD & Who have on hand, at their Me Ware-House, No. 68, Comhill, ave assortment of PAPER HANGING own and foreign manufacture. * Feathers and Upholstry, as

Theological Books, TAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's 94, Court-street, has for sale, a ment of BOOKS, on various subjects, them are the following, viz.:

ADAMSON'S loss and recovery of Elec cts. ; Alline's alarm to the unconv dison's evidences of the Christian Re Apples of Gold, 50; Blan's Sermo Brown's dictionary of the Bible, 2v., Sermons preached at Calcutta, 34; mous Works, 75 cts.; do. Concordas Harmony of the Gospel, 87; do. Chenal, 62; do. on the Psalms, 50; Boston of true Believers, 67; de. Fourfold Sta view of the Covenant of Works,62 cts. the Covenant of Grace,75; do.view of 75; Beauties of Watts, \$1, 12; do. l. do. Henry, 3 v. 5; do. Blair, 1, 12; Bu Concordance, 5; Booth's reign of Grabible Stories, 62; CAPPE's Devotional \$4; do. Practical do. 4; Clark & Pphrase on the New-Testament, 5 v. do Boston) Discourses to young per do. Sermons, 2, 25; Cole on God's 8 75 cts.; Christian Monitor, 37; Cascience, by Pike & Heywood, \$1; Con 87; Calvary or the death of Christ, a Dodd's Sermons, 2 v. \$1, 75; do. Prison, 62 cts.; do. Common Place D Prison, 62 cts.; do. Common Fiace Durham's Commentary on the Res. 3, 50; Doddrige's Expositor, 6v. 15; ed, 2 v. 4, 50; do. Rise and Pupedo. Sermons to young persons, 51; the Lord's Supper, 20 cts.; Deak Davies' Sermons, 3 v. \$7; Enwas mons, 1; do. Life, 87; do. Affection Redemption, 1, 12; do. on Virue, kine's Works, 3 v. \$4, 50; do. Dic 4, 25; do. Gospel Sonnets, 75 cts.; the New-Testament, 37; FARMER \$1, 37; Fox's Book of Martyrs, keeping the heart, 62 cts. Faber o cies 3; Fleming on fulfilling the Fordyce's Sermons to young women Addresses to young men, 87; Fig. dance, 75; Flavel's Navigation Spi GILPINS Treatise on Satan's tempts Guyse's Paraphrase on the New-T 11; Guthries Christian's Great In vener's Mourner, 37 cts. ; HENRE Haweis' Church History, 3 v. \$5; 2 v. 14; Hervey's Works, 6 v. 6; Aspasio, 2 v. 1, 75; do. Meditation Aspasio Vindicated, 87; Haweis' Horne on the Psalms, 3; Hall's Con Historical Passages of the Old and ment, 3v. 5; Hume's Dialogues of tural Religion, 1; Jax's Sermon View of Religions, 50 cts.; Josephu \$7 ; KETT on Prophecy, 2 v. 4, and Practice of Christianity, 62cts.
Expository Works, 2 v. 36; Lette and Aspasio, 2 v. 2; Lytleton's St. MYLE's History of the Methodists, ner's Church History, 5 v. 12, 50; clesiastical History, 6 v. \$12; Mich clesiastical History, 6 v. \$12; Micho 5; M'Ewen on the Types, 75 cts. 75; Memoirs of Pious Women, \$1,2 Catechism, 37 cts.; Memoirs of Eli 37; Muir's Essays on Christ's Cro 75; Murray's Power of Religion, \$1 preparation for receiving the Lord cts.; Newton's Messiah, 2 v. \$1,75 phoning 9 v. 1, 87; do on the Prophonia, 2 v. 1, 87; do. on the P 2, 50; do. on Religious Subject on the Hebrews, 4 v. 14; Orton's F Ed.) 6 v. 15; Oliver's Scripture Orton's Discourses to the aged, 1; Exercises, 1; do. Letters to a you 37 cts.; Owen on Divine Justice Horæ Paulina, \$1; Parkhurst's He 10, 50; do. Greek do. 10, 50; Poo on the Bible, 4 v. 16; Paley's Porteus' Lectures, 2; do. Sermons, Porteus' Lectures, 2; do. comments Men Courtship, 75 cts.; Religious Men Monds on Revising the New-Testa Monds Discourses, 2v. 1, 75; St Stennet's Discourses, 2v. 1, 75; 1; Smith on the Prophecies, Scougall's Life of God in the Sot Stoddard on Judgment, \$1 : Tare 2; do. Lectures, 2; WATTS's (Isa 10, 50; Westminster Catechism and Heaven, 50; do. Guide to Glery of Christ, \$1, 25; White's S

Whitby's Discourses, 2: Watson the Bible, 37 cts.; Wesley's Ser Winchester's Process and Empire Winchester's Process and Linguister Wardlaw's Discourses on the print Wardlaw's Discourses on the Print Wardlaw's Discourses with Wath Glympse of Glory, 75 cts.; Watt Biography, \$1,50; Willison's Sacre Also, Bibles of various sizes and

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